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HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT

United Confederate Veterans

BATESVILLE, ARKANSAS



JONATHAN KELLOGG
ADJUTANT-GENERAL AND CHIEF OF STAFF

VIRGIL Y. COOK
LIEUT.-GENERAL COMMANDING

HEADQUARTERS

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT

United Confederate Veterans



ATLANTA REUNION

OCT. 7-10-1919

ROSTER.

Lieutenant-General Commanding:

Virgil Y. Cook, Private, Co. H, 7th Ky. Mt. Infantry, Batesville, Ark.

Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

Brig.-Gen. Jonathan Kellogg, Private, Co. A, 6th Ark. Infantry, Little Rock, Ark.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERALS.

Assistant Adjutant-General:

Col. Ryland Todhunter, Ass't. Adj.-Gen. Ector's Texas Brigade, Lexington, Mo.

Assistant Adjutant-General:

Col. George P. Gross, Private Maj.-Gen. Fagan's Escort, Higginsville, Mo.

Assistant Adjutant-General:

Col. Wm. M. Cochran, 2nd Lt., Co. E, 7th Ky. Mt. Infantry, Forney, Texas.

Assistant Adjutant-General:

Col. James M. Stewart, Adj. 30th Ark. Infantry, Little Rock, Ark.

Assistant Adjutant-General:

Col. Ransom Gulley, Adj. 7th Ark. Infantry Battalion, Batesville, Ark.

Assistant Adjutant-General:

Col. W. A. Treadwell, Private Co. C, 15th Miss. Infantry, McAlester, Okla.

Assistant Adjutant-General:

Col. J. M. Cochran, Private Co. I, 30th Tex. Cavalry, Dallas, Texas.

Assistant Adjutant-General:

Col. W. H. Woodson, Lt.-Col. Staff Maj.-Gen. John B. Clark, Liberty, Mo.

INSPECTOR-GENERALS.

Inspector-General:

Col. Thos. C. Love, Capt., Aide-de-Camp, Brig.-Gen. Colton Greene, Springfield, Mo.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT

Assistant Inspector-General:

Lt.-Col. S. A. Hail, Private Co. D, 45th Ark. Cavalry, Batesville, Ark.

Assistant Inspector-General:

Lt.-Col. W. C. Kingsolving, 1st Sergt. Co. C, 3rd Ky. Mounted Infantry, Abilene, Texas.

Assistant Inspector-General:

Lt.-Col. J. A. Templeton, Private Co. I, 10th Texas Cavalry, Jacksonville, Tex.

Assistant Inspector-General:

Lt.-Col. W. A. Miller, 1st Lieut. Aide-de-Camp, Maj. Gen. Thos. C. Hindman, Amarillo, Tex.

Assistant Inspector-General:

Lt.-Col. L. A. Fitzpatrick, Private Co. C, 31st Miss. Infantry, Helena, Ark.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

Quartermaster-General:

Col. T. D. Turner, Private Co. E, 5th Mo. Cavalry, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Assistant Quartermaster-General:

Lt.-Col. J. P. Wood, 1st Lieut. Co. B, 39th Ala. Infantry, Heber Springs, Ark.

Assistant Quartermaster-General:

Lt.-Col. A. K. Cameron, 2nd Sergt., Co. A, 26th Ark. Infantry, Brinkley, Ark.

Assistant Quartermaster-General:

Lt.-Col. E. F. Stuart, Private Co. B, 11th Miss. Cavalry, Terrell, Tex.

Assistant Quartermaster-General:

Lt.-Col. A. H. Shelton, Private, Co. D, 3rd Mo. Infantry, Excelsior Springs, Mo.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL.

Commissary-General:

Col. S. D. Clack, 1st Sergt. Co. A, 3rd Tenn. Infantry, Peacock, Texas.

Assistant Commissary-General:

Lt.-Col. Theodore Maxfield, 1st Sergt. Co. C, 1st Ark. Cavalry, Batesville, Ark.

Assistant Commissary-General:

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Lt.-Col. Vick Reinhart, Private Co. C, 25th Ala. Infantry, Terrell, Tex.

Assistant Commissary-General:

Lt.-Col. B. F. Marshbanks, Private Co. E, 12th Tex. Cavalry, Waxahatchie, Texas.

Assistant Commissary-General:

Lt.-Col. G. W. Lankford, Private, Co. E, 1st Mo. Cavalry, Marshall, Mo.

CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Chief of Artillery:

Col. H. W. Williams, Private Co. C, 2nd N. C. Heavy Artillery, Mexia, Tex.

Assistant Chief of Artillery:

Lt.-Col. F. M. Webb, Private Co. C, 12th Mo. Cavalry, Oak Grove, Mo.

Assistant Chief of Artillery:

Lt.-Col. John Shearer, Private Thrall's 2nd Ark. Battery, McCrory, Ark.

Assistant Chief of Artillery:

Lt.-Col. W. F. Carter, 1st Lieut. Co. A, 9th Mo. Infantry, Clinton, Mo.

Assistant Chief of Artillery:

Lt.-Col. Robert Laird, Private Co. B, 3rd Tenn. Infantry, Newport, Ark.

JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

Judge Advocate-General:

Col. Beriah McGoffin, Private Co. A, 6th Ky. Cavalry, McAlester, Okla.

Assistant Judge Advocate-General:

Lt.-Col. F. M. Hanley, Private Co. D, 2nd Ky. Infantry, Melbourne, Ark.

Assistant Judge Advocate-General:

Lt.-Col. D. P. Woodruff, 1st Lieut. Co. I, 10th Mo. Cavalry, Warrensburg, Mo.

Assistant Judge Advocate-General:

Lt.-Col. T. J. Milner, Private Co. I, 12th Ky. Cavalry, Greenville, Tex.

Assistant Judge Advocate-General:

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT

Lt.-Col. J. D. Ingram, Private, Howell's 11th Tex. Battery, Nevada, Mo.

CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

Chief of Ordnance:

Col. Thos. J. Cousins, Private Co. H, 23rd Va. Infantry, Hannibal, Mo.

Assistant Chief of Ordnance:

Lt.-Col. Wm. E. Bevens, Private Co. G, 1st Ark. Infantry, Newport, Ark.

Assistant Chief of Ordnance:

Lt.-Col. F. J. Barrett, Capt. Co. D, 15th Tex. Cavalry, Vinita, Okla.

Assistant Chief of Ordnance:

Lt.-Col. A. W. Moise, 1st Lieut. Co. D, 24th Ga. Infantry, St. Louis, Mo.

Assistant Chief of Ordnance:

Lt.-Col. Stan C. Harley, 1st Sergt. Co. E, 3rd Ark. Infantry, Arkadelphia, Ark.

CHIEF ENGINEER.

Chief Engineer:

Col. Greenfield Quarles, 1st Lieut. Aide-de-Camp, Brig.-Gen. W. A. Quarles, Helena, Ark.

Assistant Chief Engineer:

Lt.-Col. Junius Jordan, Private, Eufala, Ala. Battery, Pine Bluff, Ark.

Assistant Chief Engineer:

Lt.-Col. L. Ballou, Private Co. D, 8th Tex. Infantry, Brady, Tex.

Assistant Chief Engineer:

Lt.-Col. Joseph H. Wilson, Private Co. E, 8th Va. Cavalry, Montrose, Mo.

CHAPLAIN-GENERAL.

Chaplain-General:

Col. Wm. D. Matthews, Private Co. F, 2nd Ky. Cavalry, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Assistant Chaplain-General:

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Lt.-Col. Thos. M. Cobb, 1st Sergt. Co. H, 2nd Mo. Infantry, Lexington, Mo.

Assistant Chaplain-General:

Lt.-Col. F. M. Smith, 2nd Sergt. Co. D, 19th Ark. Infantry, Batesville, Ark.

Assistant Chaplain-General:

Lt.-Col. J. B. Fletcher, Private Co. D, 8th Ky. Mounted Infantry, Tyler, Tex.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

Paymaster-General:

Col. Wm. C. Renfrow, 1st Sergt. Co. C, 50th N. C. Infantry, Miami, Okla.

Assistant Paymaster-General:

Lt.-Col. Charles W. Tandy, Private Co. G, 7th Tenn. Cav., Plainview, Tex.

Assistant Paymaster-General:

Lt.-Col. J. B. Wilson, Private Co. E, 8th La. Cavalry, Waxahatchie, Tex.

Assistant Paymaster-General:

Lt.-Col. T. C. Holland, Capt. Co. G, 28th Va. Infantry, Steedman, Mo.

Assistant Paymaster-General:

Lt.-Col. J. Polk Fancher, 1st Sergt., Co. E, 1st Ark. Cavalry Battalion, Berryville, Ark.

AIDES-DE-CAMP.

Aides-de-Camp:

Lt.-Col. T. B. Jackson, Private Co. E, 15th Tex. Infantry, Waxahatchie, Tex.

Lt.-Col. E. A. Bevings, 1st Sergt. Co. C, 1st S. C. Cavalry, Waxahatchie, Tex.

Lt.-Col. DeWitt Cook, Private Co. G, 7th Tenn. Cavalry, Waco, Tex.

Lt.-Col. Gus H. West, Corporal Co. E, 1st Fla. Infantry, Waco, Tex.

Lt.-Col. H. D. Pattersno, Private Co. K, 16th Miss. Infantry, Temple, Tex.

Lt.-Col. G. H. Porter, Corporal Co. A, 30th Ala. Infantry, Aspermont, Tex.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT

Lt.-Col. J. M. Heartsfield, Private Co. H, 17th Miss. Infantry, Fort Worth, Texas.

Lt.-Col. E. T. Woodburn, 1st Sergt. Co. F, 7th Ark. Infantry, Hereford, Tex.

Lt.-Col. Joel C. Archer, 2nd Lt. Co. G, 16th Ala. Infantry, Granberry, Tex.

Lt.-Col. J. H. Iverson, Private Colb's Ala. Battery, Granberry, Tex.

Lt.-Col. M. Jack Jones, Private, Co. H, 1st and 4th Mo. Consolidated Cav., Frankfort, Mo.

Lt.-Col. F. M. Russell, Private, Co. A, 14th Mo. Battalion Cavalry, Conway, Mo.

Lt.-Col. J. W. McFarland, Private Co. B, Searcy's Mo. Cavalry Regiment, Warrneburg, Mo.

Lt.-Col. B. F. Murdock, 1st Sergt. Co. G, 6th Mo. Infantry, Platte City, Mo.

Lt.-Col. Jack Hale, Private Co. C, 8th Va. Cavalry, Naples, Okla.

Lt.-Col. Sam H. Hargis, Private Co. D, 2nd Ark. Mt. Rifles, Ada, Okla.

Lt.-Col. Robert T. Martin, Private Co. G, 18th Ark. Infantry, Howell, Ark.

Lt.-Col. John T. Warner, Corporal, Co. A, 28th Ark. Mt. Infantry, Batesville, Ark.

Lt.-Col. Thos. W. Williams, Private Co. C, 1st Ark. Cavalry, Batesville, Ark.

Lt.-Col. Thos. B. Padgett, 2nd Lt. Co. E, 7th Ark. Infantry, Batesville, Ark.

Lt.-Col. C. N. Biscoe, Private Co. B, 3rd Ark. Infantry, Helena, Ark.

Lt.-Col. A. Park, 2nd Sergt. Co. I, 42nd Miss. Infantry, Little Rock, Ark.

Lt.-Col. John R. Loftin, 2nd Lt. Col. G, 1st Ark. Infantry, Newport, Ark.

Lt.-Col. J. S. Renfrow, 2nd Sergt. Co. I, 9th Miss. Infantry, Fort Smith, Ark.

Lt.-Col. E. T. McConnell, Private Co. L, Hills Ark. Mt. Rifles, Clarksville, Ark.

Lt.-Col. J. Monroe Smith, 2nd Sergt. Co. E, 3rd Ark. Infantry, Little Rock, Ark.

Lt.-Col. D. B. Castleberry, Private Co. G, 3rd Ky. Mt. Infantry, Booneville, Ark.

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS

Lt.-Col. A. H. Carrigan, Lt.-Col. 2nd Ark. Infantry, Hope, Ark.

Lt.-Col. J. W. Ellis, 1st Sergt. Co. G, 4th Ark. Infantry, Ozan, Ark.

Lt.-Col. H. C. Nuckolls, Private Co. K, 4th Va. Cavalry, Newport, Ark.

Lt.-Col. Abner Yarbrough, Private Co. A, 8th Ky Mt. Infantry, Paragould, Ark.

SPONSORIAL STAFF.

Sponsor	Miss Annie C. Stedman Paragould, Ark.
Maid of Honor	Miss Ione Gaston Finley Dallas, Tex.
Maid of Honor.....	Miss Coleman Charlotta Walker Scipio, Okla.
Chaperone.....	Mrs. Wm. Hamilton Gottfried Springfield, Mo.
Matron.....	Mrs. Edward Newton Brown Denver, Col.
Herald.....	Mrs. Frank S. Leach Sedalia, Mo.

PAST COMMANDERS ARKANSAS DIVISION.

Maj.-Gen. Ben T. DuVal.....	Ft. Smith
Maj.-Gen. John G. Fletcher.....	Little Rock
Maj.-Gen. Robert G. Shaver.....	Center Point
Maj.-Gen. John J. Hornor.....	Helena
Maj.-Gen. Virgil Y. Cook.....	Batesville
Maj.-Gen. L. C. Balch.....	Little Rock
Maj.-Gen. B. W. Green.....	Little Rock
Maj.-Gen. T. J. Churchill.....	Little Rock
Maj.-Gen. N. T. Roberts.....	Pine Bluff
Maj.-Gen. James H. Berry.....	Bentonville
Maj.-Gen. James F. Smith.....	Little Rock
Maj.-Gen. Charles Coffin.....	Batesville
Maj.-Gen. Thomas Green.....	Pine Bluff
Maj.-Gen. John R. Gibbons.....	Bauxite
Maj.-Gen. Jonathan Kellogg.....	Little Rock
Maj.-Gen. John H. Dye.....	Searcy

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT

PAST COMMANDERS MISSOURI DIVISION.

Maj.-Gen. John S. Marmaduke.....	Sweet Springs, Mo.
Maj.-Gen. Celsus Price.....	St. Louis, Mo.
Maj.-Gen. Joseph O. Shelby.....	Kansas City, Mo.
Maj.-Gen. Robert McCulloch.....	Booneville, Mo.
Maj.-Gen. Elijah Gates.....	St. Joe, Mo.
Maj.-Gen. Harvey W. Salmon.....	Clinton, Mo.
Maj.-Gen. James B. Gantt.....	Jefferson City, Mo.
Maj.-Gen. John B. Stone.....	Kansas City, Mo.
Maj.-Gen. Z. H. Loudermilk.....	Joplin, Mo.
Maj.-Gen. J. W. Halliburton.....	Carthage, Mo.
Maj.-Gen. Frank Gaiennie.....	St. Louis, Mo.
Maj.-Gen. John Will Hall.....	Liberty, Mo.
Maj.-Gen. J. W. Towson.....	Shelbina, Mo.
Maj.-Gen. John M. Jones.....	Springfield, Mo.
Maj.-Gen. A. W. Moise.....	St. Louis, Mo.
Maj.-Gen. George P. Gross.....	Higginsville, Mo.
Maj.-Gen. Thomas C. Love.....	Springfield, Mo.
Maj.-Gen. Warren C. Bronaugh.....	Kansas City, Mo.

PAST COMMANDERS

INDIAN TERRITORY AND OKLAHOMA DIVISIONS.

Maj.-Gen. N. P. Guy.....	McAlester
Maj.-Gen. Sam T. Leavy.....	Norman
Maj.-Gen. R. B. Coleman.....	McAlester
Maj.-Gen. Edward L. Thomas.....	Sac and Fox Agency
Maj.-Gen. J. O. Casler.....	Oklahoma City
Maj.-Gen. S. J. Wilkins.....	Norman
Maj.-Gen. John W. Jordan.....	Cleveland
Maj.-Gen. John Threadgill.....	Oklahoma City
Maj.-Gen. Wm. M. Cross.....	Guthrie
Maj.-Gen. D. M. Hailey.....	McAlester

PAST COMMANDERS PACIFIC DIVISION.

Maj.-Gen. Spencer R. Thorpe.....	Fresno, Calif.
Maj.-Gen. Tyree H. Bell.....	San Francisco, Calif.
Maj.-Gen. A. W. Kutton.....	Los Angeles, Calif.
Maj.-Gen. Stephen S. Birchfield.....	Stockton, Calif.
Maj.-Gen. Thomas L. Singleton.....	Pasadena, Calif.
Maj.-Gen. Wm. Cole Harrison.....	Los Angeles, Calif.

UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS

PAST COMMANDERS TEXAS DIVISION.

Maj.-Gen. W. N. Bush.....	McKinney
Maj.-Gen. Richard Cobb.....	Wichita Falls
Maj.-Gen. W. G. Blain.....	Fairfield
Maj.-Gen. W. H. Young.....	San Antonio
Maj.-Gen. E. M. Bean.....	Cameron
Maj.-Gen. Sul Ross.....	Waco
Maj.-Gen. H. H. Boone.....	Calvert
Maj.-Gen. W. B. Sayres.....	Seguin
Maj.-Gen. R. G. Phelps.....	LaGrange
Maj.-Gen. W. T. Meriwether.....	San Antonio
Maj.-Gen. J. B. Polley.....	Floresville
Maj.-Gen. K. M. Vanzant.....	Ft. Worth
Maj.-Gen. W. B. Berry.....	Brookstone
Maj.-Gen. B. B. Paddock.....	Ft. Worth
Maj.-Gen. Felix Robertson.....	Crawford
Maj.-Gen. E. W. Kirkpatrick.....	McKinney

AIDES-DE-CAMP

SONS CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Geo. R. Wyman.....	Little Rock
Dr. Wm. B. Lawrence.....	Batesville
Fred Maxfield.....	Batesville
Robert Neill.....	Hot Springs
R. B. Shaver.....	Texarkana
James D. Shaver, Jr.....	Texarkana
James H. Williams.....	Ashdown

HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE STAFF.

All members of the Kentucky Brigade of Forrest's Cavalry, i. e., 3rd, 7th, 8th and 12th Kentucky Mounted Infantry residing in this Department and not otherwise assigned who are in affiliation with a U. C. V. camp.

Those whose Confederate rank was above Captain, will assume their Confederate rank; all others will rank as Captain.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT

HONORARY GUESTS OF STAFF.

Lieut.-Col. Henry S. Hale, Consolidated 3rd and 7th Ky. Mt. Infantry, Mayfield, Ky.

Capt. Felix G. Terry, Co. G, 8th Ky. Mt. Infantry, Cadiz, Ky.

Capt. Frank B. Gurley, Co C, 4th Ala. Cavalry, Gurley, Ala.

Dr. John A. Wyeth, Private Co. I, 4th Ala. Cavalry, New York City.

Jacob L. McCollum, Major 6th Ala. Infantry, Atlanta, Ga.

SYNOPSIS OF THE BRILLIANT CAMPAIGNS OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST, CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY.

His capture of Col. A. D. Streight and his entire Federal command at Turkey Town, near Rome, Ga., May 3, 1863.

His victory over the Federal General, Sooy Smith, in a series of fighting, February 21-23, 1864, around Okolona, Miss.

His rapid march from North Mississippi across West Tennessee and West Kentucky and the battle at Paducah, Ky., on the banks of the Ohio River, March 25, 1864, and later, April 12, following, his capture of Fort Pillow, Tenn., on the Mississippi River.

And on June 10, 1864, he annihilated the Federal command of Brig.-Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis at Brice's Cross Roads, Miss.

And again, his series of fighting against overwhelming odds with the command of Maj.-Gen. Andrew J. Smith, beginning at Pontotoc, Miss., July 13, 1864, thence at Harrisburg, Tupelo, and Old Town Creek, July 14 and 15, following.

On Sunday morning, August 21, 1864, he dashed into Memphis, creating frantic consternation, among more than ten thousand Federals. He had with him less than two thousand men and one section of artillery.

His most wonderful and brilliant campaign on the Tennessee River in West Kentucky and Tennessee, begin-

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ning at Paris Landing, Tenn., and at Fort Heiman, Oct. 29, terminating at Johnsonville, Tenn., Nov. 4, following.

Thence to Florence, Ala., where he joined Hood's Army, which was soon put in motion for Nashville, Tenn., where, on December 15 and 16, 1864, the battle at that place was fought, resulting in a Confederate defeat.

Thence the retreat southward of Hood's Army in the midst of a terrible winter, witnessing the great part Forrest's Cavalry took in protecting Hood's rear, contesting every mile of the ground against a victorious Federal force numerically much his superior.

His Selma campaign, ending April 2, 1865, at Selma, Ala., his last battle and his capitulation following, May 10, 1865, at Gainesville, Ala.

EFFORTS OF THE SOUTH FOR PEACE.

The following is from the Confederate Veteran of June, 1916:

The election of Mr. Lincoln in 1860 was the triumph of a sectional party pledged to a denial of the equal rights of the Southern States in the territories which were largely gained by Southern valor and diplomacy. The same party also by its personal liberty bills had nullified the part of the Constitution guaranteeing the rights of Southern owners to their property escaping into a Northern State and had defied the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States as to the rights of the States under the Constitution. Mr. Lincoln was elected by a vote of 1,866,352 out of 4,676,853, and his votes were almost entirely in the North; so that he was emphatically a sectional President, who had declared his conviction that the Union "could not permanently remain half slave and half free," as originally founded. What could the Southern States expect but that when he came into power as President he would strive to make his conviction a reality?

It was declared over and over through the South that the election of Mr. Lincoln would justify secession of the Southern States; and when his election became a fact, seven of the Southern States exercised their rights and withdrew from the Union. These seven States, entering into a new compact, formed the Confederate States of

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America, with its capital at Montgomery, Ala., adopting a Constitution differing from that of the United States only in more carefully guarding the sovereignty of the States. The Confederate government, with Mr. Jefferson Davis as its head, at once took steps for a peaceable adjustment of all questions arising from the separation and sent a commission of three of its most eminent citizens to Washington to negotiate friendly relations. The treatment of these commissioners will be told of in a following part of this article.

.... On the 20th of December, 1860, South Carolina had adopted the ordinance of secession, and on the 26th of December her three commissioners appeared in Washington to negotiate for the turning over of the forts which commanded Charleston Harbor to the State, which had granted them originally only for purposes of defense of the State. These commissioners were abruptly dismissed with a refusal by President Buchanan. Meanwhile strenuous efforts were made by Southern members in the United States Congress to bring about a peaceable settlement without a permanent dissolution of the Union. Mr. Crittenden, the venerable Senator from Kentucky, proposed certain amendments to the Constitution, which were rejected by the party in power. Then an act was passed appointing a committee of thirteen members of Congress to consider and report some plan of settlement. This committee, appointed December 20, 1860, reported on December 31 their inability to agree because of the refusal of the members of the Republican party to make any concession that might stay the progress of secession by guaranteeing the rights of the South.

But the State of Virginia determined to make one more effort for peace and the ultimate preservation of the Union. On the 19th of January, 1861, her legislature invited all the States willing to adjust existing controversies to send commissioners to Washington to meet on February 4, to agree, if possible, on some suitable adjustment. Fourteen Northern States responded, some very reluctantly, and seven slave-holding States were represented, not including those which had seceded. After three weeks' deliberation, the majority of the conference agreed on a plan which it was hoped might be acceptable to all parties

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and put an end to further contention. The plan of the peace conference was treated with contemptuous indifference and defeated by the votes of the Republican members of Congress just a day or two before Mr. Lincoln's inauguration.

Treatment of Confederate Commissioners.

On the 12th of March, 1861, eight days after Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, the Confederate commissioners addressed a note to Mr. Seward, Secretary of State, asking for an interview in order to have a conference for the purpose of adjusting all questions between the United States and the Confederate States government. To this request no answer was returned at the time. But to Supreme Justice Nelson, of New York, who had come to protest against coercion as unconstitutional, Mr. Seward intimated that to receive the commissioners officially would be taken as an acknowledgement of the independence of the Confederacy, which the Northern people would not stand. Then Supreme Justice Campbell, of Alabama, was asked by Justice Nelson to call with him on the Secretary, which they did, and the Secretary told them that the immediate recognition of the commissioners would not be sustained by sentiment at the North in connection with the withdrawal of troops from Fort Sumter, which had been determined on. When Judge Campbell proposed to write to President Davis the substance of the interview, Mr. Seward authorized him to say to Mr. Davis that before that letter should reach him the order for the evacuation of Fort Sumter would have been made. This was on March 15, 1861. Thenceforth the negotiations between the commissioners and Mr. Seward were through Judges Campbell and Nelson and turned on the evacuation of Fort Sumter as determining the question of coercion or peace, for all recognized that coercion meant war. Five days after the assurance of the Secretary that the fort should be evacuated there was evidence that it was being strengthened. Mr. Seward assured the commissioners, through Judge Campbell, that the delay in evacuation was accidental and did not involve the integrity of his assurance that the evacuation would take place.

On the 19th of March Mr. G. V. Fox, afterwards Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who had a plan for the relief of Fort Sumter, went, with Mr. Lincoln's consent, to

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Charleston, where, on his arrival on the 21st of March, he obtained permission from Governor Pickens to visit Fort Sumter "expressly on the pledge of pacific purposes." There he matured his plan for furnishing supplies and reinforcements to the garrison. He did not communicate his plan to Major Anderson, the commanding officer of the fort. He reported the result of his visit at Washington. His plan was approved by President Lincoln, and he was sent to New York to arrange for its execution. After a few days Colonel Lamont, another confidential agent, was sent by President Lincoln ostensibly to arrange for the removal of the garrison. On leaving he expressed hope to Governor Pickens of a speedy return for that purpose. He never returned.

On the 30th of March, after Colonel Lamont's departure, Governor Pickens wrote to the commissioners inquiring the meaning of the prolonged delay in fulfilling the promise of evacuation. This dispatch was taken by Judge Campbell to Mr. Seward, who answered on April 1, saying that "the government will not attempt to supply Fort Sumter without giving notice to Governor Pickens." Being asked by Judge Campbell if there had been a change as to the former communications, Mr. Seward answered, "None." Let it be borne in mind that all this occurred while Mr. Fox was making active, though secret, preparations for his relief expedition.

On the 7th of April, the commissioners becoming impatient, having heard of the projected relief expedition, Judge Campbell asked Mr. Seward whether the assurances so often given were well or ill founded. To this the Secretary returned answer in writing: "Faith as to Sumter fully kept. Wait and see." At that time the relief expedition had already sailed from New York for Charleston; for on the 8th of April Mr. Chew, an official of the State Department in Washington, delivered to Governor Pickens and to General Beauregard an official notification, without date or signature, that the attempt would be made to supply Fort Sumter. Mr. Chew said that this notification was from the President of the United States and was delivered to him (Chew) on April 6. The relief expedition, or squadron, consisted of eight vessels carrying twenty-six guns and fourteen hundred men, including troops sent

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to reinforce the garrison. It should have reached Charleston on the 9th, before General Beauregard could have prepared to receive it; but it was delayed by a tempest and was lying just outside of the harbor on the 12th of April when General Beauregard was bombarding Fort Sumter, which was surrendered after a gallant defense on the 13th of April, the garrison marching out with the honors of war.

The State of Virginia, while believing in the right of secession, did not wish to exercise it at that time. She believed that if the Federal government would abstain from all acts of aggression and evacuate the Southern forts she could hold the border States in the Union and ultimately bring the seceded States back into the Union. When the tension was greatest, she sent three commissioners to Washington to learn definitely the President's policy. The commissioners only reached Washington on April 12 and had the interview on the 13th, the day of the surrender of Fort Sumter. They urged forbearance and the giving up of the Southern forts. In answer Mr. Lincoln read a paper which, while ambiguous and evasive, professed peaceful intentions. He objected to such a course in that all goods would be imported through Southern ports and so dry up the sources of his revenue; but he expressly disclaimed all purpose of war. Mr. Seward and Attorney-General Bates gave also to the commissioners the same assurances of peace. The following day the commissioners returned to Richmond, and the very train on which they traveled bore Mr. Lincoln's proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand men to subdue the Confederate States, which were characterized as being in insurrection against the government of the United States.

Thus the War between the States was brought on by a deliberate system of deception, which in politics is called "diplomacy," in morals is called "duplicity," in business is called "plain lying," by two of the very ablest and craftiest politicians—they would say statesmen—in the party of centralization. With all the professions of peaceful intentions, it was the purpose of that party to wage a war of subjugation on the Southern States and to establish a strong centralized power at Washington to be administered

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in the interests of the commercial and manufacturing classes.

"On February 2, 1861, Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, in a letter published in the Memphis Appeal, wrote of the Republican leaders as follows: 'They are bold, determined men. They are striving to break up the Union under the pretense of serving it. They are struggling to overthrow the Constitution while professing undying attachment to it and a willingness to make any sacrifice to maintain it. They are trying to plunge the country into a cruel war as the surest means of destroying the Union upon the plea of enforcing the laws and protecting public property.' Shortly after Douglas wrote this letter Senator Zach Chandler, of Michigan, wrote a letter to Gov. Austin Blair which proves the guilty conspiracy of the men determined on war. Virginia had solicited a conference of States to see if some plan could not be devised and agreed on to prevent war and save the Union. Chandler wrote Governor Blair that he opposed the conference, and no Republican State should send a delegate. He implored Governor Blair to send stiff-necked delegates or none, as the whole thing was against his judgment. Chandler added to his letter these sinister words: 'Some of the manufacturing States think that a war would be awful; without a little blood-letting this Union will not be worth a curse.'"

Aims and Results.

That the real aim and purpose of the leaders of the party that elected Mr. Lincoln was coercion and war upon the South is evident from the fact that, while Mr. Seward was temporizing with the Southern commissioners, seven of the radical Northern Governors, called War Governors, came to Mr. Lincoln, "breathing out threatenings and slaughter," and demanded that he should use the forces of the United States to subdue the "rebellion," making no concessions to the "slave power." Mr. Seward himself in the beginning of April, 1861, had submitted to Mr. Lincoln certain suggestions as to his policy, among which was that the issue in the coming conflict should be union or disunion and that no concession should be made to the South.

The evident purpose of the President and his Secretary of State was to delay action by the South by fair promises

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and at the same time to appear as sympathizing with Northern antioercion sentiment until they were ready to force the Confederates to bombard Fort Sumter. Then they could cry: "The flag has been fired on by the Rebels. Rally to the defense of the Union." At once, with the unreasoning fury of a mob, large masses of the Northern people took up the cry, "Save the Union," and charged that the South had begun war on the Union; while, in fact, the South was only defending herself against an attack which was on the way to be delivered. The leaders, who cared nothing for the flag, succeeded in inspiring in the North "a star-spangled state of mind," which persists to this day; so that as to the war, its history and purposes, they see everything by starlight rather than by the clear light of day. And Northern historians of the war have generally concealed or perverted the facts to the utter misrepresentation of the South, her acts and motives.

With no other purpose than to bring the facts as to the beginning of that terrible four years of war between the States to the attention of the present generation of the South, this article is written. Bowing in humble submission to the will of God, the Confederate soldier accepts the new order of things—a nation rather than a republic—and in good faith to make the nation a blessing to all the people. One of the saddest results of centralization is the distinct arraying of two mighty classes against each other, and these classes are in conflict for the possession of the government. It is a burning question whether we shall be ruled by the plutocracy by bribery and corruption or by the proletariat with force and fraud.

The great duty before all good citizens, Confederates and Federals, is to strive to bring about harmonious cooperation of all classes for the common good, and this we can do while we still hold in sacred memory the motives and deeds of those who offered their lives and fortunes for the principles of constitutional liberty in a federated republic.

RAILROAD IDENTIFICATION TICKETS

Director General Hines has instructed all railroads in the United States to make a special rate of one cent per

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mile each way to the Confederate Reunion at Atlanta, Ga., on October 7-10, inclusive.

Tickets will be on sale west of the Mississippi River on October 1st and east of the River on October 4th, and will be good for return trip until October 31. Tickets will not have to be validated. The rate applies to the following parties:

Confederate Veterans and members of their families:

Sons of Confederate Veterans and members of their families;

Members of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

All members of the U. D. C. can secure certificates by making application to the nearest camp of Veterans or Sons or by writing N. B. Forrest, Adjutant-in-Chief S. C. V., Atlanta, Ga.

Members of Confederated Southern Memorial Association.

These parties are entitled to purchase round-trip tickets to Atlanta, Ga., and return at the reduced fare, and under the regulations authorized for the occasion. Identification certificate will be issued by the Department, Division Brigade or Camp officers of the above named organizations and will be honored when duly countersigned by said officers. All Camps and officers are requested to immediately notify N. B. Forrest, Adjutant-in-Chief, Sons of Confederate Veterans, Atlanta, Ga., the number of certificates needed and they will be forwarded.

LODGING OUTSIDE OF HOTELS.

The Housing Committee, H. C. Heinz, Chairman, is preparing complete lists of every lodging to be had in Atlanta during the reunion outside of the hotels. These will be listed on cards, one lodging to each card, and the cards will be ready for distribution to visitors at the assignment booths at each railroad station.

These cards will cover every class and price of accommodations and will contain a signed contract by the owner of the lodgings covering the price and kind of accommodations to be furnished. Lodgings will range from \$1.00 per day up, without meals. Where two occupy a bed the lodging rate will, in some cases, be reduced. Meals can be secured at reasonable prices.

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Upon leaving the train every visitor, not already provided, should go at once to the booth of the Housing Committee. There state the price of the lodging you want, the number of rooms, etc. Cards for the lodging wanted will be given the applicant, with full instructions how to reach the place. If the quarters prove satisfactory each lodger is expected to pay for three days in advance, a receipt for which will be given the visitor for his protection.

If the quarters are not satisfactory, a change will be made upon application at the headquarters of the Housing Committee.

Veterans will register at their respective State or Divisional headquarters.

